

HISTORIC PEACE ASSEMBLAGES

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"THE ARMISTICE IS  
SIGNED." AMER-  
ICAN SAILOR AND  
FRENCH COAST  
GUARDSMAN CON-  
VEYING THE JOY-  
FUL NEWS TO  
AMERICAN SHIPS  
BELOW IN THE  
HARBOR OF BREST.  
(© French Pictorial Service.)

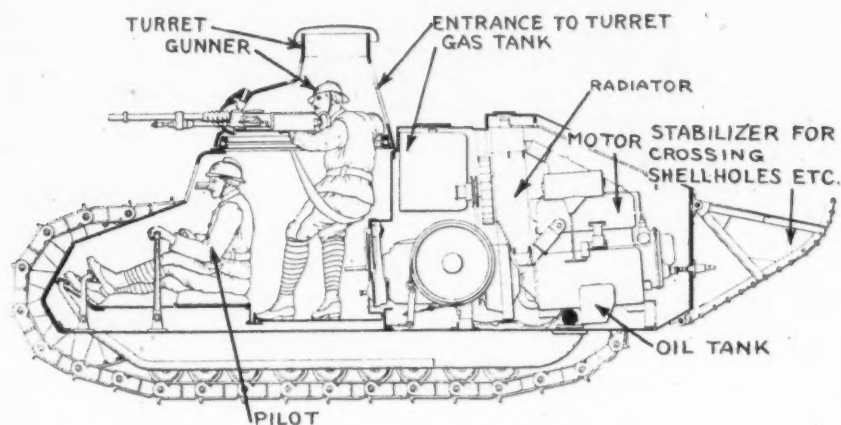


# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Celebration at San Juan, Porto Rico, of the Signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, Which Practically Ended the War.

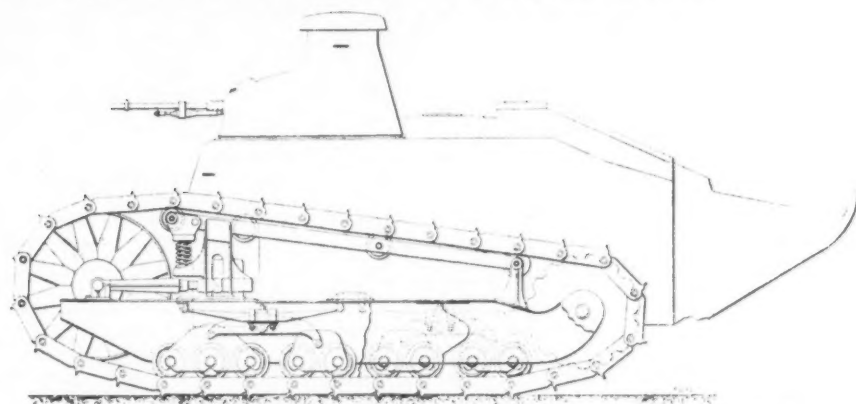
(© Publishers Photo Service.)



An Interior View of the Renault Tank, the Famous French Weapon.

The French Renault tanks or "chars d'assaut" have proved tremendously effective in the victorious Allied drive. It weighs but seven tons, but its swiftness, its facility of evolution, the number of units that can be put in action make up for

its lack of weight. It carries a 37 mm. gun and makes six miles an hour. The pictures shown above have just been released for publication by the French Government. The interior mechanism has been a closely guarded secret.



The Tractor System by Which the Renault Tank Is Propelled.



The medal from which this picture was taken was struck in 1680 and is the only one of its kind known to be in existence. It shows the Germans being driven across the Rhine by the French in 1675.



The ten shields arranged in circular form bear the arms of ten imperial cities in Alsace, that took the oath of allegiance to France in 1680 after a French attack had driven the Germans from the province.



This third of the series of medals bearing on Alsatian history depicts the Rhine as putting a limit to German invasion and proving a benefit to the associated forces arrayed against Germany.



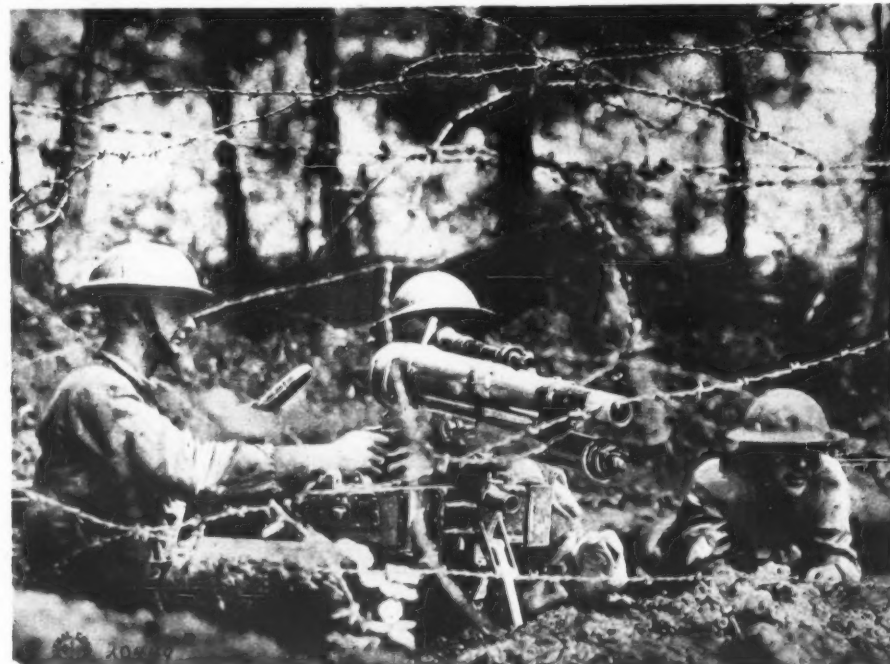
The above medal commemorates the turning of Strassburg into a strongly fortified city in 1683, and thus erecting a barrier against any attempt on the part of Germany to overrun French territory.



The invention of the tank by the British threw consternation into the German ranks. In an effort to stop the ponderous monsters the Germans constructed a special gun designed to penetrate the armor of

the tank and cripple its machinery. The above illustration shows one of these guns that had been captured by the French. A German officer taken with the gun is explaining its working to his French captor.

(© International Film Service.)



A 37 mm. gun being handled by American soldiers on the parapet of a second line trench near Seicheprey. This particular type of gun is known as a "trouble maker," and the Americans took special care to make it

live up to its name. Its range is not great and it is employed where the opposing lines are not very far apart. As a trench weapon these one pounders are very effective.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)



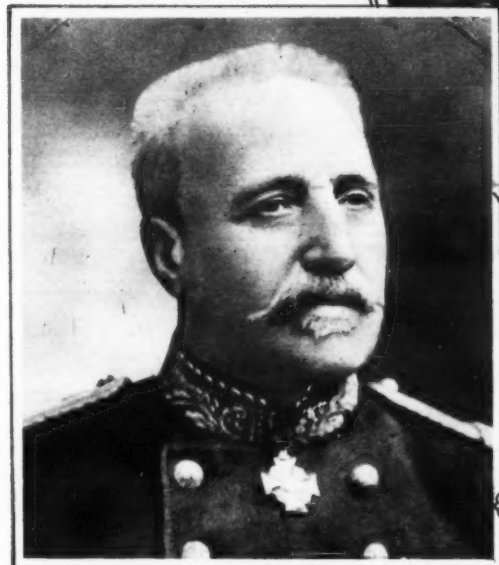


MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH P. DICKMAN, who heads the American Third Army, which will occupy German soil under the terms of armistice. It was his division that threw the Germans back across the Marne at Chateau-Thierry. He commanded the 4th Corps at St. Mihiel.  
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

Prominent Men Now Claiming a Share of Public Attention



ADMIRAL W. H. G. BULLARD, U. S. N., who has been assigned to represent the United States in the formalities attendant on the transfer of the Austrian fleet to the Allies in the ports of Pola, Durazzo, and Cattaro.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

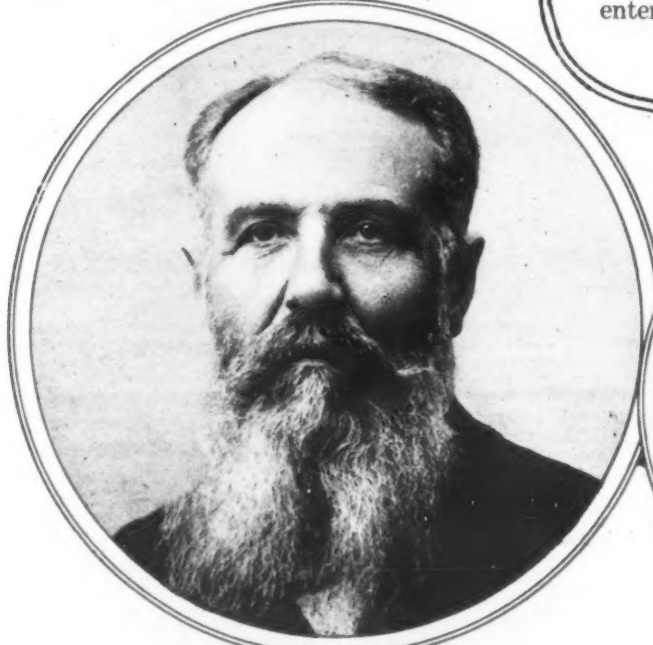


GENERAL EDOUARD DE CASTELNAU, who ranks high in French military circles because of distinguished service at Nancy and Verdun.

The newly promoted MARSHAL PETAIN, who commanded the French Army during the victorious drive that ended with the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918. To him is attributed the immortal phrase, "They shall not pass," when he commanded the defenders of Verdun. He had previously been given the Military Medal of Honor, and has now received the highest military distinction in the gift of the French people. He headed the French forces entering Alsace-Lorraine.  
(© Central News Service.)



IGNACE DASZYNSKI, Provisional President of the new Republic of Poland. He was for years a member of the Austrian Parliament from Cracow.



NICHOLAS PACHITCH, Premier of Serbia and prominent in the Yugoslav movement which looks toward a union of Serbia and Montenegro with other Balkan provinces peopled by the same race.



VICE ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK, formerly commander of the Black Sea fleet, who has recently replaced Gen. Horvath as head of the Russian Government at Omsk.  
(© Press Illustrating Service.)



PRINCE LVOFF, first Prime Minister of the Russian Provisional Government after the deposition of the Czar. He is now on a mission to Washington to seek aid for Russia.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



## Pictures Just Released by the Censor Showing



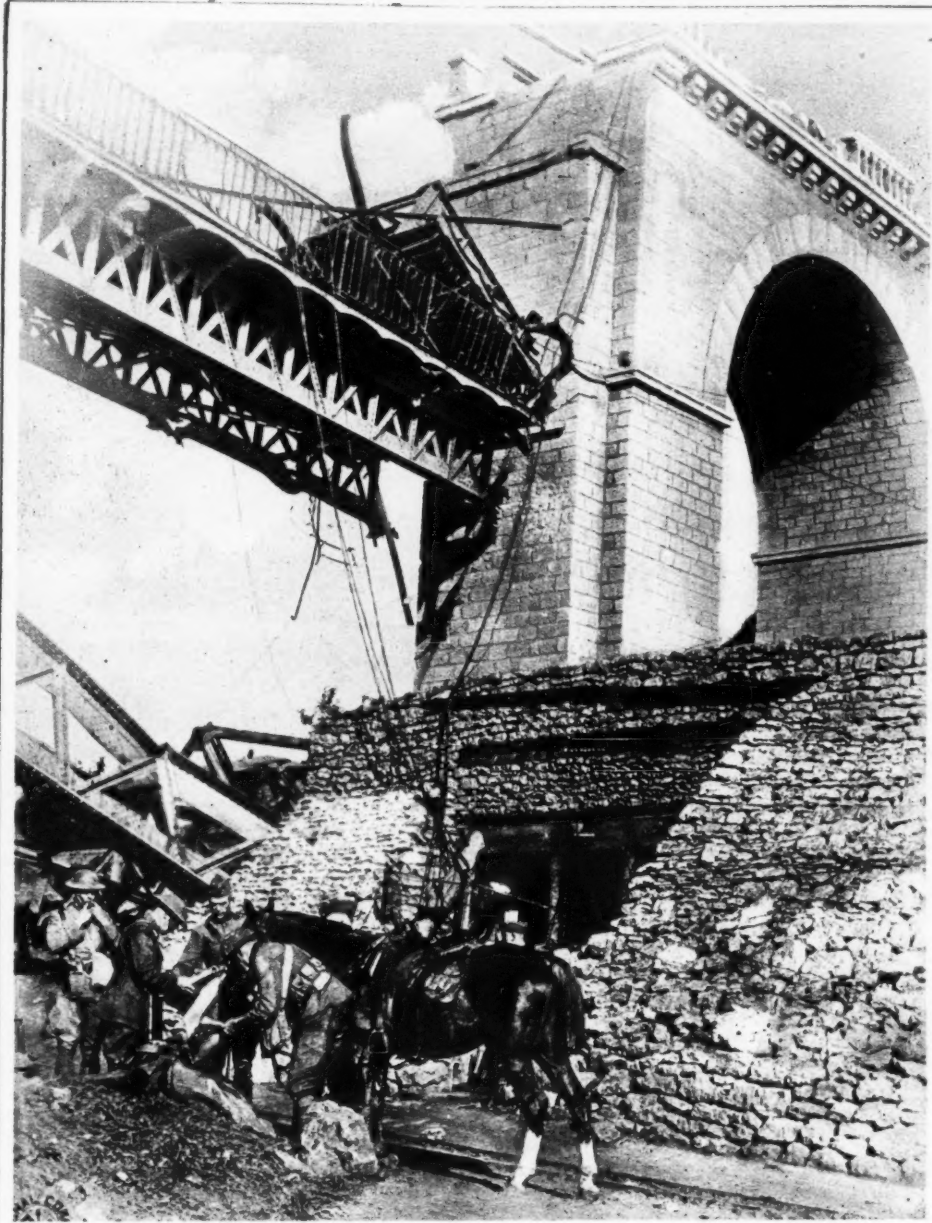
GERMAN DUGOUTS BUILT IN THE SIDE OF A HILL IN THE ARGONNE REGION AND STRONGLY FORTIFIED. THEY WERE CAPTURED IN DESPERATE FIGHTING BY THE 103D INFANTRY OF THE 26TH DIVISION. (By Rex E. Ross.)



NEAR BENEY, FRANCE, WHERE THE AMERICANS IN THE MEUSE FIGHTING STARTED TO DIG IN, BUT LATER FOUND THAT THEY COULD DRIVE THE FOE THREE MILES FURTHER BEFORE THEY CALLED IT A DAY'S WORK. (By Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)



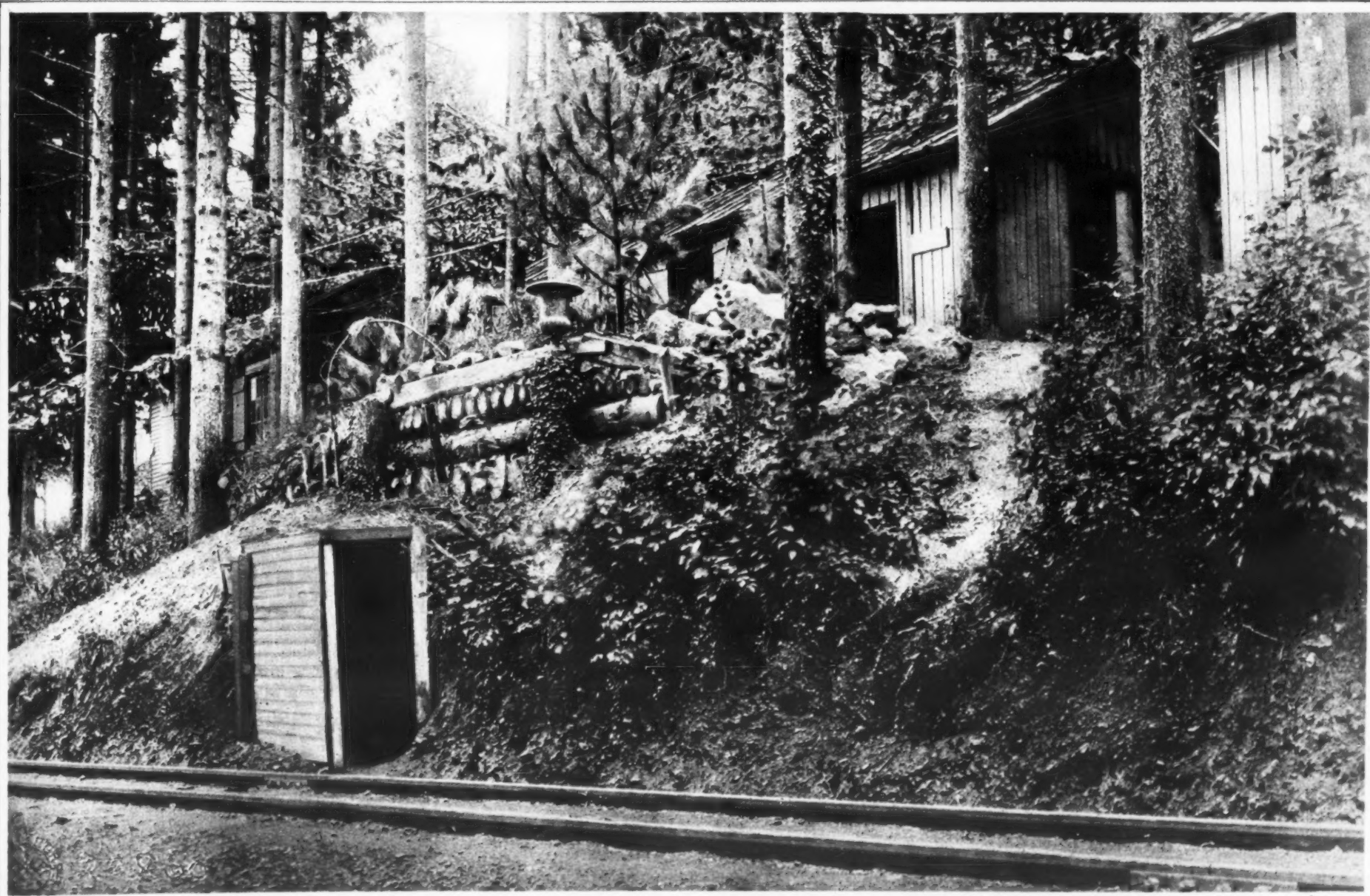
# American Army Activities in the Fighting Zone



HEADQUARTERS IN ARGONNE REGION OF COLONEL C. E. KILBOURNE, CHIEF OF STAFF, 89TH DIVISION.  
(© Paul Thompson.)

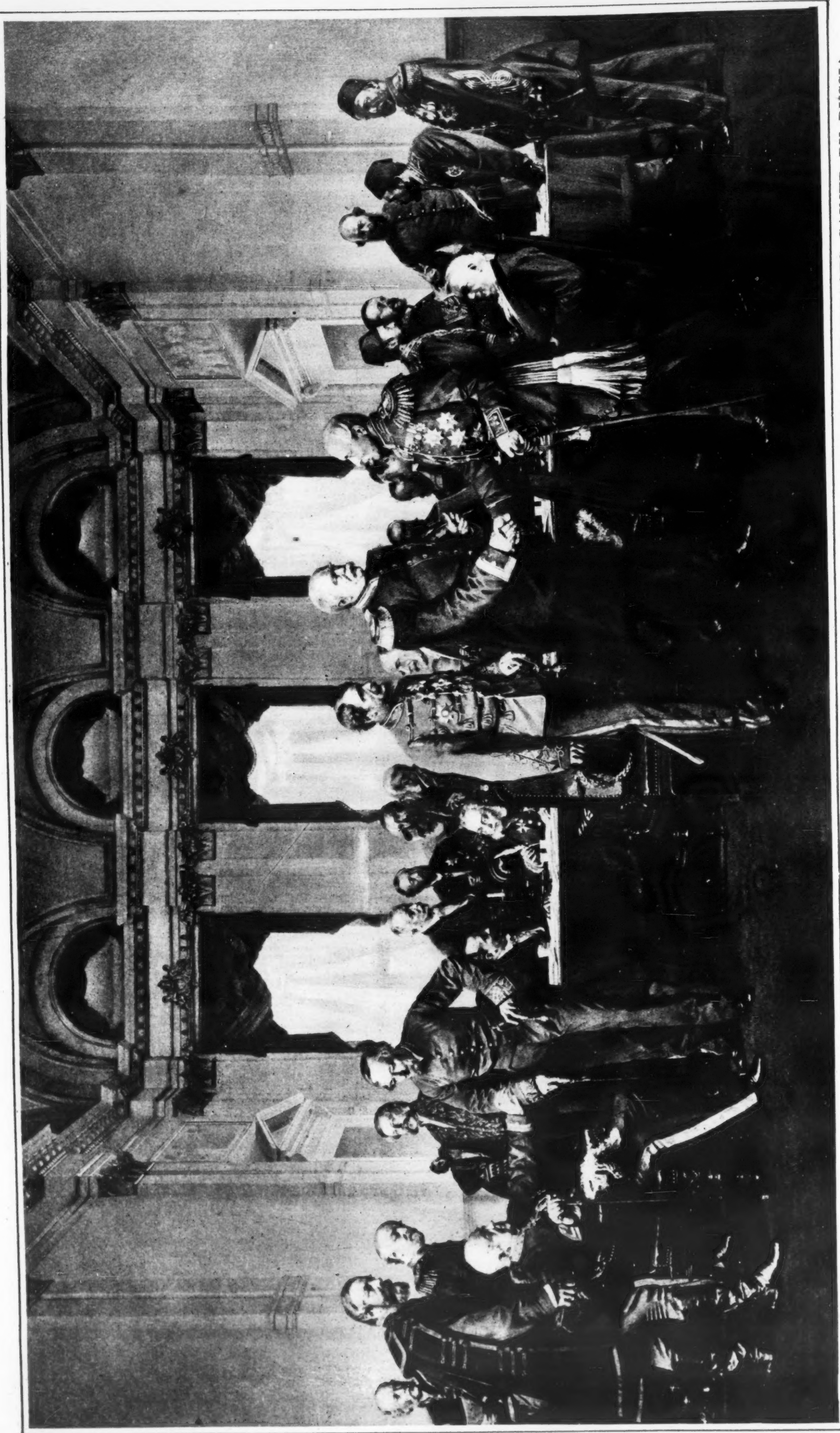


TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OF AN AMERICAN FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION IN THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT.  
(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)



OFFICE OF LIEUT. COL. CASSIUS M. DOWELL, CHIEF OF STAFF, 26TH DIVISION, IN THE ARGONNE, CLOSE TO THE FIGHTING LINE, AND CAREFULLY CAMOUFLAGED TO ESCAPE ATTACKS FROM GERMAN AVIATORS.  
(© Brown Bros.)





# THE BERLIN CONFERENCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR WHICH LARGELY NULLIFIED ADVANTAGES GAINED BY RUSSIA.

The war between Russia and Turkey in 1877-1878 resulted in victory for the former, and in the Treaty of San Stefano at the termination of hostilities Russia dictated terms which, if carried out, would have resulted in the practical elimination of the Turks from Europe. This, however, did not meet with

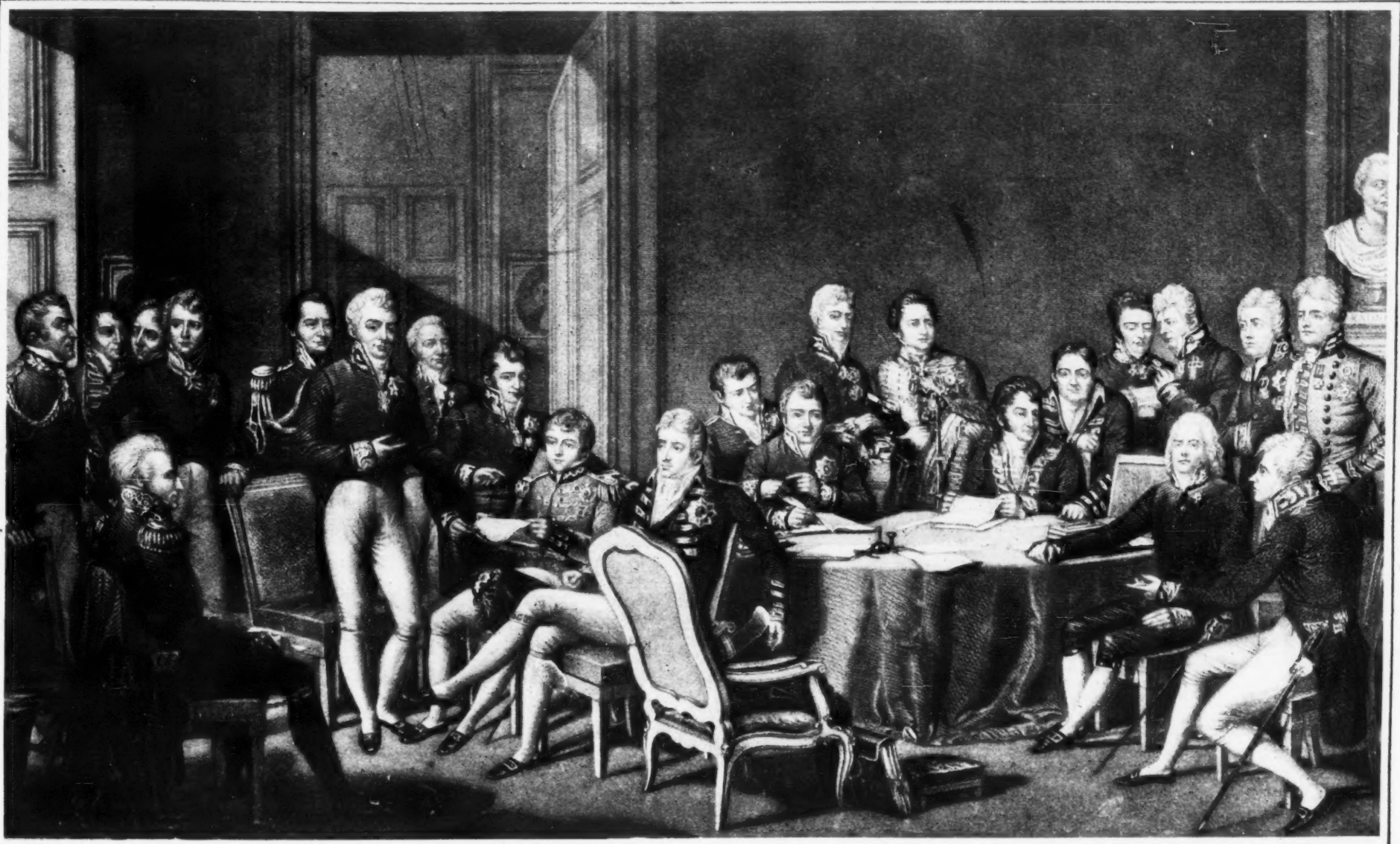
the approval of the other powers and, largely through the threat of another war, Russia was compelled to submit the treaty for modification to the Berlin Congress, which met at the German capital June 13-July 13, 1878. The figures above, reading from left to right, are: Baron Haymerle, Count Karolyi,

Count Launay, Prince Gortschakoff, Waddington, Lord Beaconsfield, von Radowitz, Prince Hohenlohe, Count Corti, Count Mouy, Count St. Vallier, Baron Oubril, Desprez, Count Andrassy, Lothar Buchar, Prince Bismarck, von Holstein, Dr. Busch, Count Herbert Bismarck, Count Schuwaloff, Sadullah Bey, Lord

Odo Russell, von Bulow, Lord Salisbury, Kara-theodori Pasha, Mehemet Ali Pasha. The dominating figures were Beaconsfield and Salisbury (British), Bismarck, Hohenlohe, and von Bulow (German), Andrassy and Karolyi (Austrian), Gortschakoff (Russian), St. Vallier (French), and Mehemet Ali Pasha (Turkish).



# European Peace Congresses in Last Hundred Years



The Congress of Vienna that met to reconstruct the map of Europe after the downfall of Napoleon in 1814 was a sinister and striking illustration of the "old diplomacy" which is meeting today with such vigorous protest on the part of our

own country. Some of the most subtle intellects of Europe are represented in the picture of the congress here given. Arrangements and bargains were made simply in the interests of dynasties and with scarcely a thought of the

peoples in question.

Reading from left to right the delegates are: Wellington, Lobo, Saldanha, Hardenberg, Lowenhielm, Noailles, Metternich, Dupin, Nesselrode, Palmella, Castlereagh, Dalberg, Wessenberg, Rosownoff-

sky, Stewart, Labrador, Clancarty, Wacken, Genlz, Talleyrand, Humboldt, Stackelberg, and Cathcart. Three figures really controlled the deliberations, Castlereagh for England, Metternich for Austria, and Talleyrand for France.



BISMARCK IN 1871 DICTATING TERMS TO THIERS AND FAVRE (FROM PAINTING BY WAGNER). FOCH IN 1918 DICTATING TERMS TO THE KAISER AND HINDENBURG (RECENT CARTOON BY MARCUS).



PEACE OF FRANKFORT INTERPRETED BY A FRENCH CARTOONIST. ALSACE-LORRAINE TORN FROM THE ARMS OF STRICKEN FRANCE.



TREATY OF FRANKFORT, MAY 10, 1871, ENDING FRANCO-GERMAN WAR. SITTING: BISMARCK, VON ARNIM, FAVRE, HATZFELDT, VON DONNERMARCK. STANDING: WARTENSLEBEN, DE GOULARD.



# Peace Congresses That Have Signalized the Ending



The signing of the Treaty of Ghent between Great Britain and the United States, that brought to an end the war of 1812, took place on Dec. 24, 1814. The place of conference was the old Carthusian Monastery at Ghent, Belgium. The

war had been occasioned by the British insistence on the right to search American vessels. The land actions had been few and insignificant and the war was carried on mainly at sea, where the American Navy had covered itself with im-

perishable glory.

The British delegates, from left to right are: Anthony St. John Baker (secretary), William Adams, Henry Coulborn, Admiral Lord Gambier. American delegates (continuing in same order), John

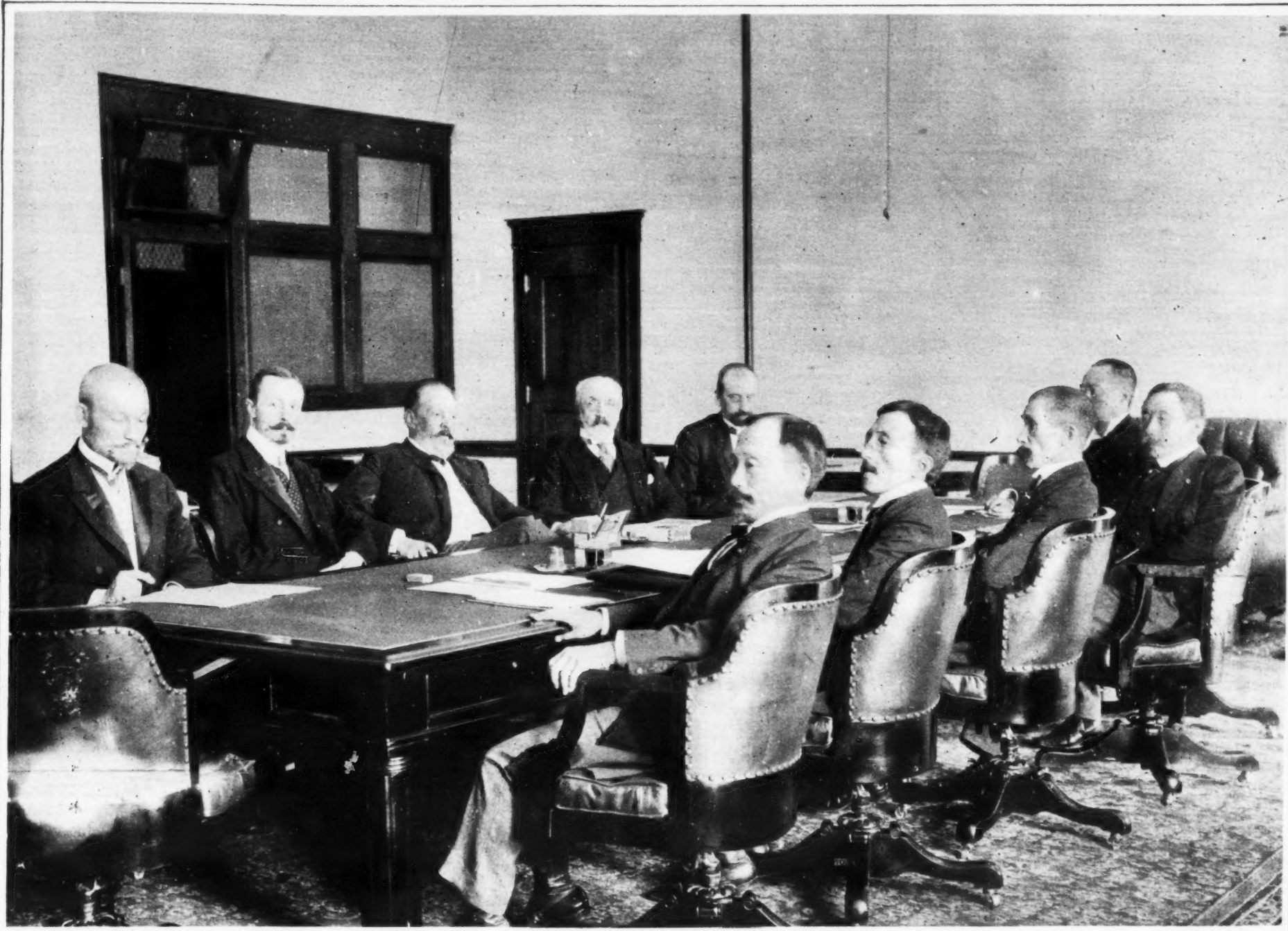
Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, George M. Dallas (secretary), James A. Bayard, Christopher Hughes (secretary), Henry Clay, and Jonathan Russell. The actual treaty here shown was loaned by the Government for this painting.



THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA WAS SIGNED IN 1648. IT WAS SUBSCRIBED TO BY ALL THE LEADING EUROPEAN POWERS AND TERMINATED THE DESTRUCTIVE THIRTY YEARS' WAR BETWEEN THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT PRINCES OF GERMANY.



# of Great Wars in the Present and Past Centuries



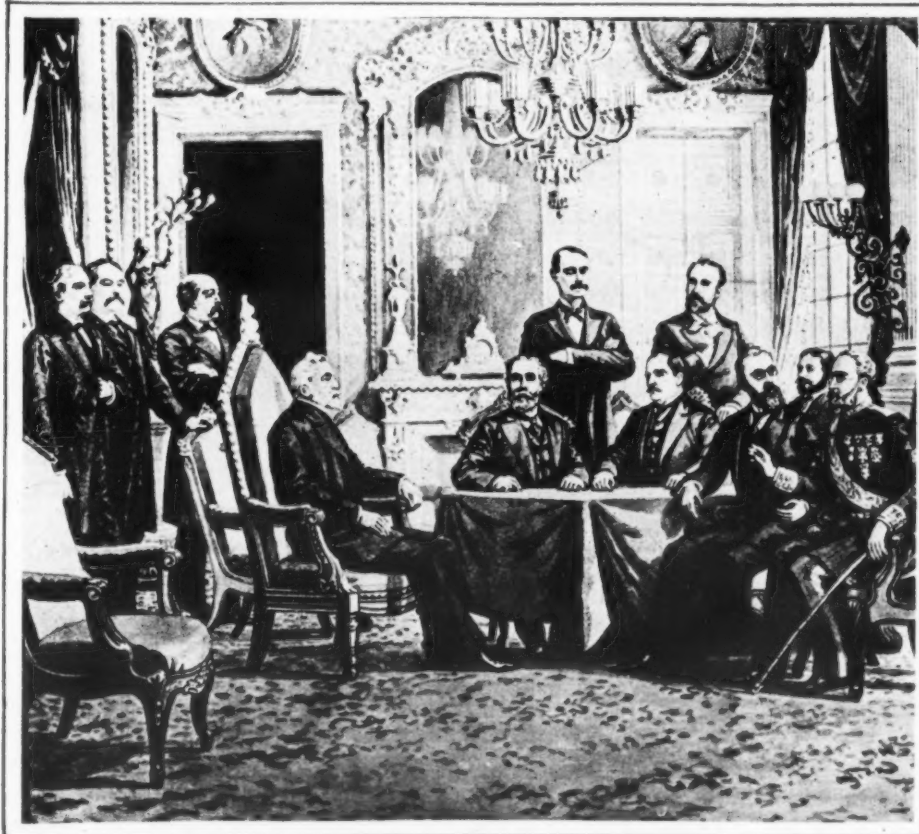
The Treaty of Portsmouth was negotiated at the New Hampshire city of that name in 1905, and marked the finish of the war between Russia and Japan. The choice of place and the steps that had brought hostilities to a close

were largely due to the friendly offices of the United States Government. By the terms of the treaty, Japan gained substantial advantages and emphasized her primacy among Asiatic nations. From that time, too, may be dated

her emergence as a world power.

The delegates to the conference are here shown ranged on opposite sides of the peace table. Reading in each case from left to right, the envoys are: Russian, C. Berg, M. Porotiloff, M. Witte, Baron Rosen,

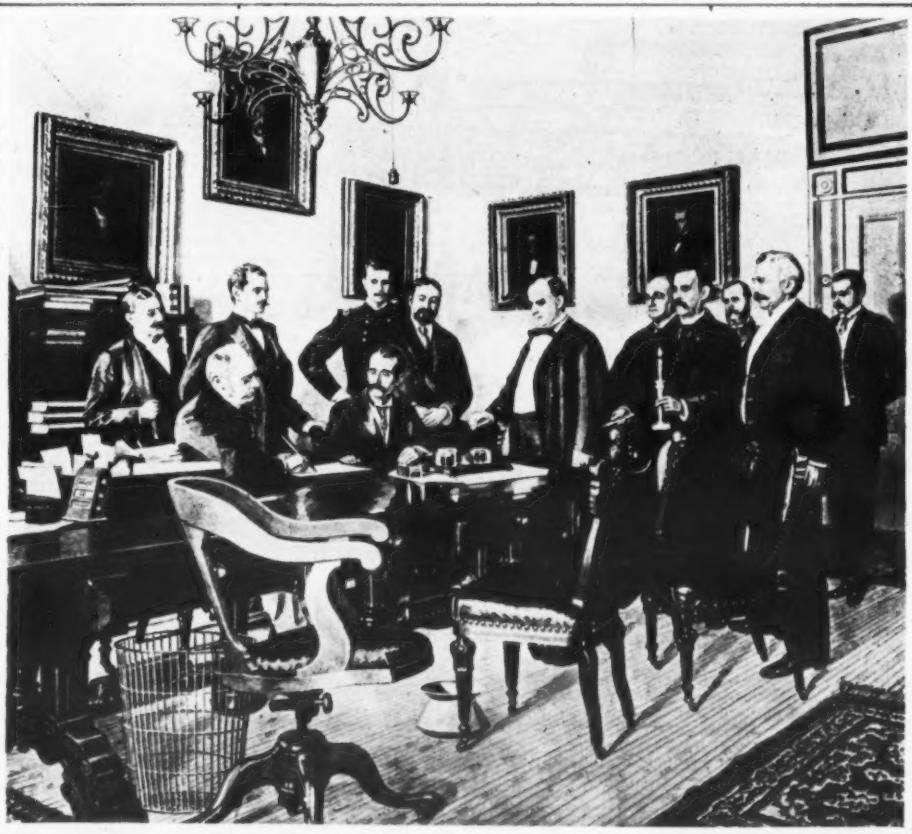
and M. Nabokoff. Japanese, Adachi, Otchiai, Baron Komura, Takahira, and Sato. The chiefs were Witte for the Russians and Baron Komura for the Japanese plenipotentiaries.



The treaty that brought the short-lived war between Spain and the United States to a close was signed at Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. The war had terminated victoriously for America both on land and sea. Cuba and Porto Rico, in this hemisphere, and the Philippines in Asia were severed from Spain, and at Manila and Santiago the Spanish

fleets had been disastrously defeated.

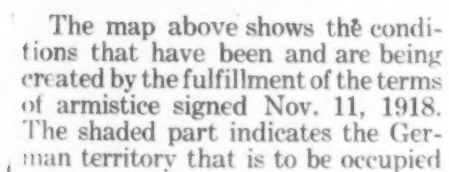
The Spanish delegates to the conference were Senors Eugenio Montero Rios, B. de Abarbuza, J. de Garnica, W. R. de Villa Urrutia, and Rafael Cerero. The American envoys were W. R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, W. P. Frye, George Gray, and Whitelaw Reid.



While the peace treaty between the United States and Spain was not formally signed until Dec. 10, 1898, hostilities had ended some months before with the signing of a peace protocol on Aug. 12. This took place at Washington. An unusual feature was the signing of the instrument on the part of Spain

by the French Ambassador to the United States, Jules Cambon. This was done at Spain's request and with the acquiescence of the French and American Governments. President McKinley is here shown as present at the signing of the protocol by Ambassador Cambon and William R. Day, United States Secretary of State.





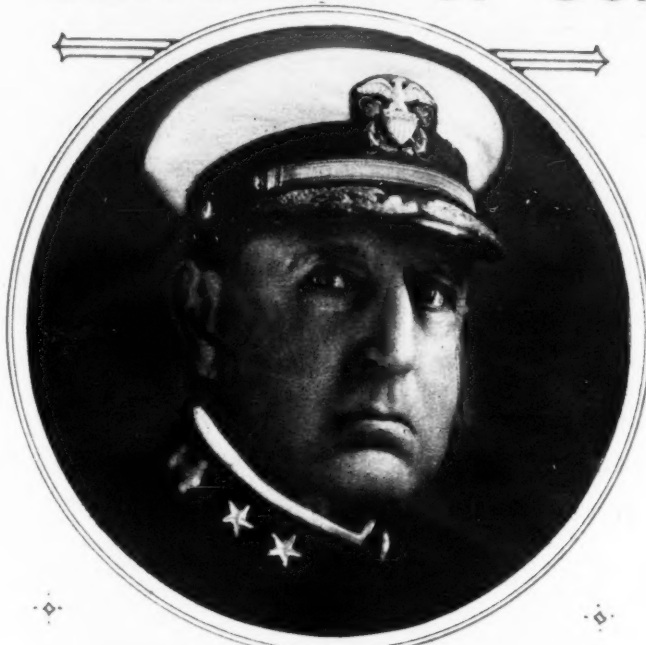
by the Allies pending the conclusion of the final peace treaty. This includes the entire territory on the left bank of the Rhine. On the right side of the Rhine, a neutral zone six miles wide extends from Holland to

the Swiss border. At three great cities that command the crossings of the Rhine, Coblenz, Mayence, and Cologne, the Allies are to occupy bridgeheads on the right bank, each with a radius of eighteen miles.

Other features of the map, including the line of furthest German advance into France, Sept. 6, 1914, the naval bases to be occupied, and the progress of the armies of occupation, are explained by notations in the lower lefthand corner.



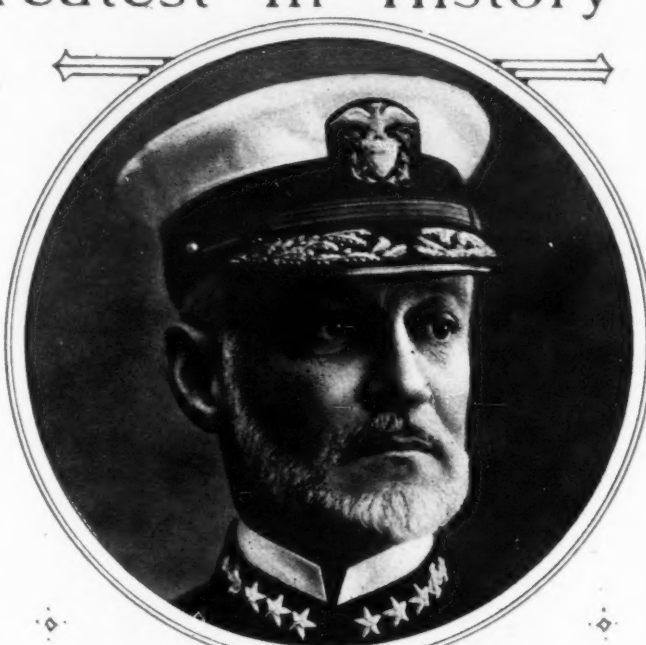
# Surrender of German Fleet Greatest in History



REAR ADMIRAL HUGH RODMAN,  
AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE AT GER-  
MAN SURRENDER.

(Harris & Ewing.)

A MORE impressive spectacle has seldom if ever been seen than that of the surrender of the largest units of the German High Seas Fleet to British, French, and American naval forces on Nov. 21, 1918. The event took place off the Scottish coast. The allied fleets of four hundred vessels were drawn up in two lines, and through these lines the surrendered vessels passed, with their battleships in the van. The British ships were prepared for any eventuality, but the surrender took place without any untoward occurrence. The ships were inspected to see if they were in good condition, as stipulated by terms of armistice, and then conducted to the places designated for them. The crews were transferred to transports which were to bear them back to Germany. The proceedings were quiet and dignified, the Germans being depressed, while the victors indulged in no undue exultation. The American Admirals Sims and Rodman witnessed the surrender from the decks of the battleship New York.



VICE ADMIRAL W. S. SIMS,  
COMMANDING U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN  
FOREIGN WATERS, WITNESS OF GERMAN  
FLEET SURRENDER.



ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY,  
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH  
GRAND FLEET.

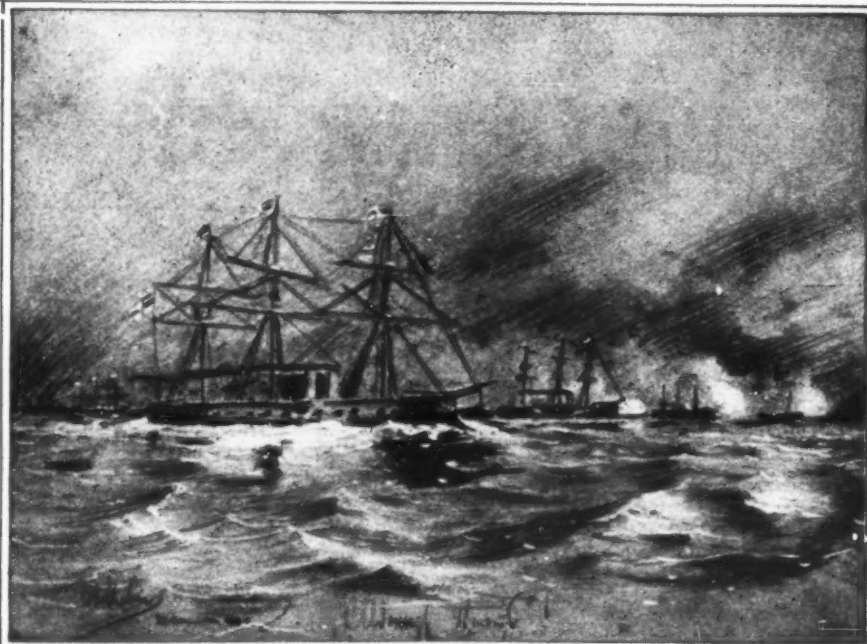
(© Central News Service.)



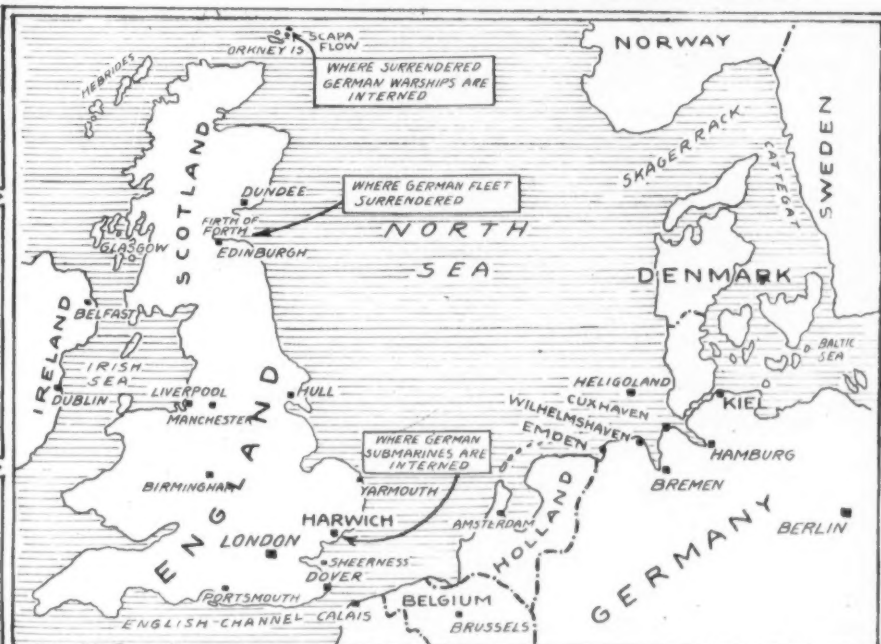
VICE ADMIRAL VON HIPPER,  
WHO DELIVERED GERMAN  
FLEET INTO THE ALLIES'  
HANDS.



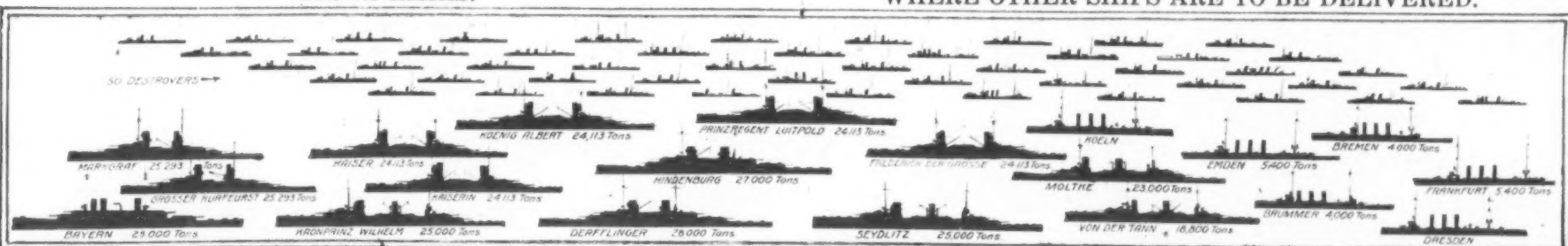
BRITISH ADMIRAL TYRWHITT, D. S. O.,  
DESIGNATED TO RECEIVE SURRENDER  
OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINES.



A FANCIFUL DRAWING BY THE KAISER WHEN HE WAS  
CROWN PRINCE, SHOWING A GERMAN FLEET DESTROYING  
ITS ENEMIES.



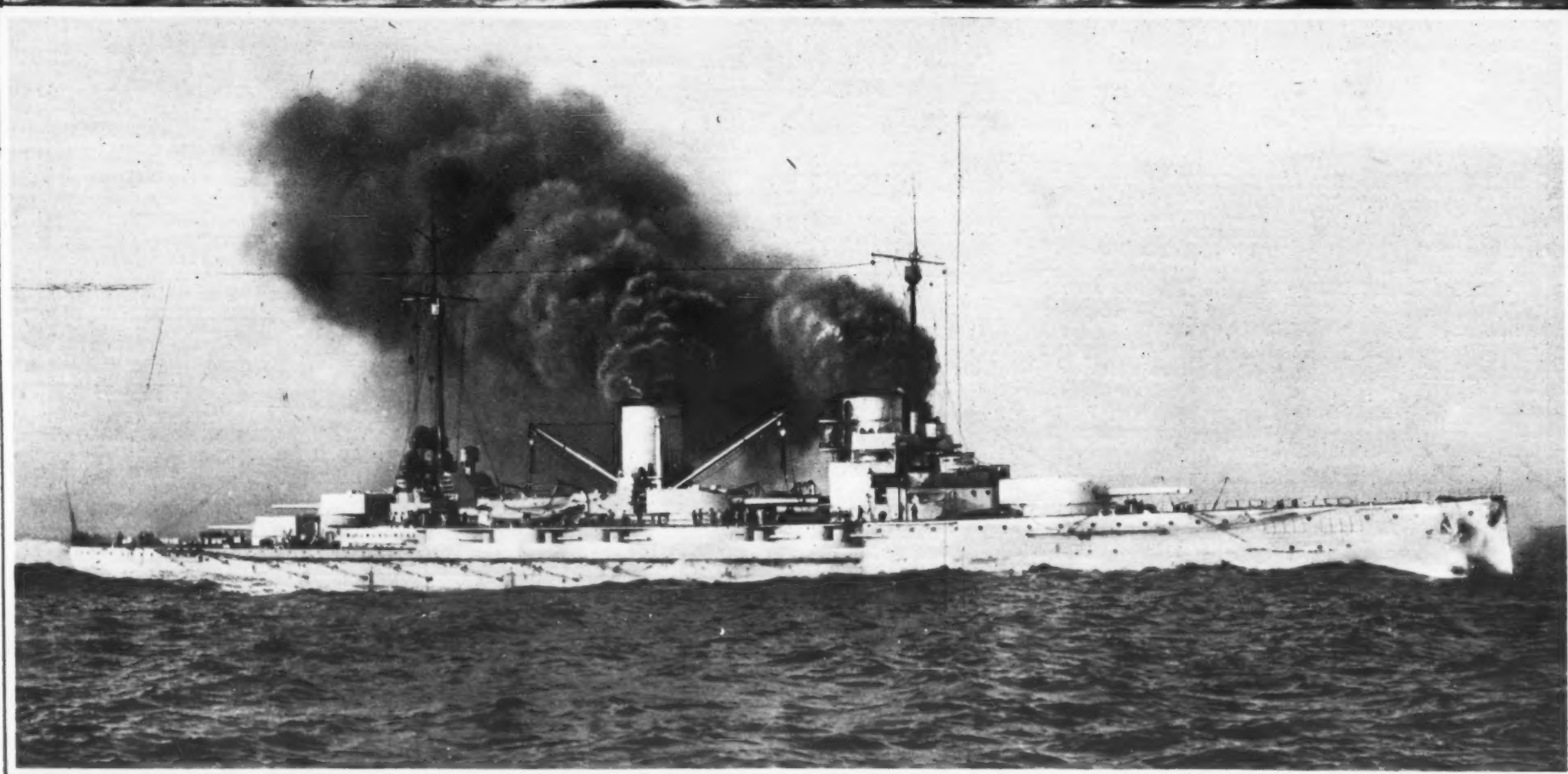
THE BRITISH PORT OF INTERNMENT FOR THE GERMAN  
FLEET AND THE BASES OF KIEL AND WILHELMSHAVEN,  
WHERE OTHER SHIPS ARE TO BE DELIVERED.



THE GREAT GERMAN FLEET SHOWN ABOVE, CONSISTING OF THIRTEEN SHIPS OF THE LINE, SEVEN LIGHT CRUISERS,  
AND FIFTY DESTROYERS, WAS SURRENDERED TO THE ALLIES NOV. 21, 1918, OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST, IN ACCORD-  
ANCE WITH TERMS OF ARMISTICE. OTHER SHIPS ARE TO FOLLOW.



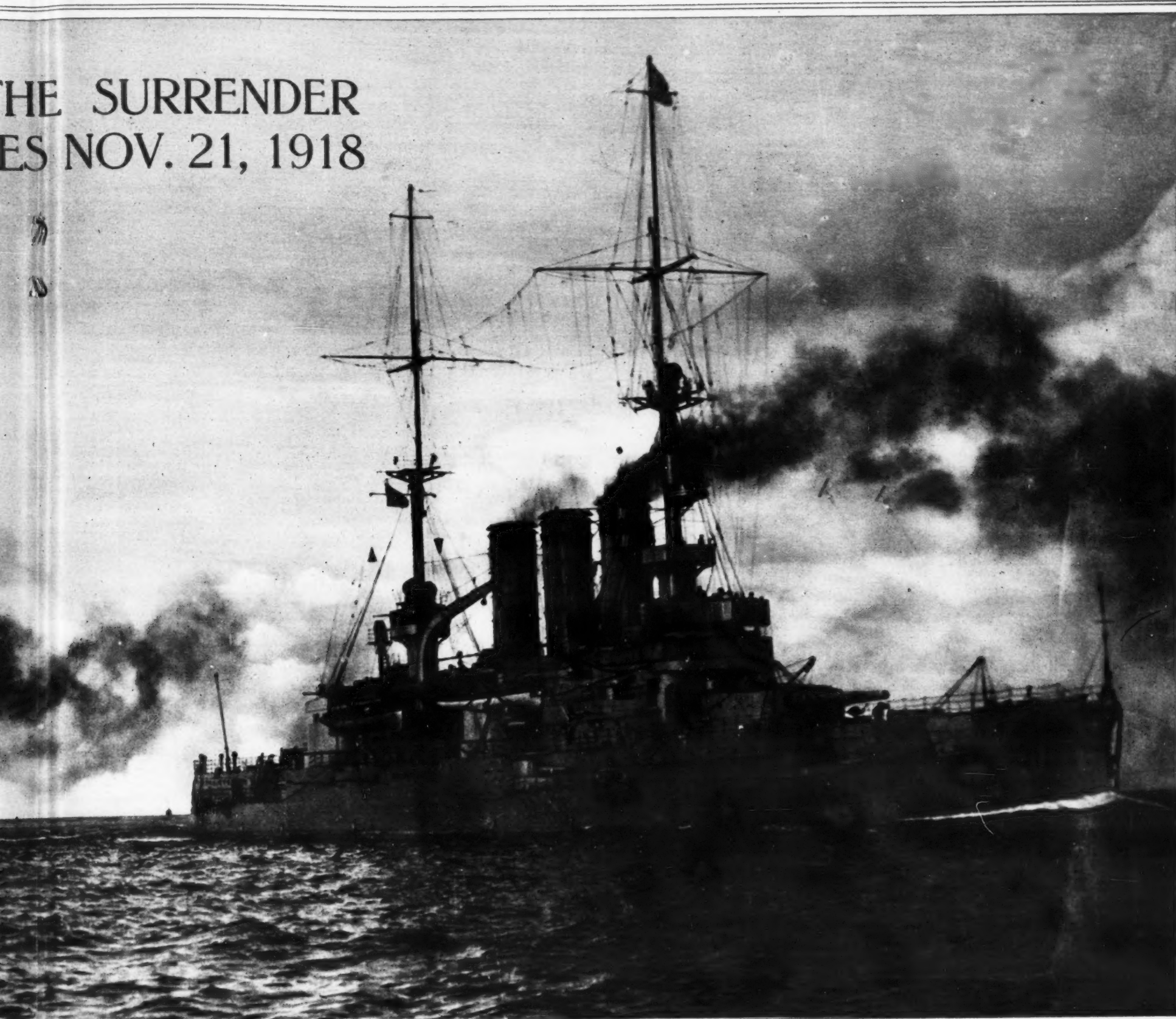
# TYPES OF THE GREAT SHIPS INVOLVED IN THE OF THE GERMAN FLEET TO THE ALLIED FORCES



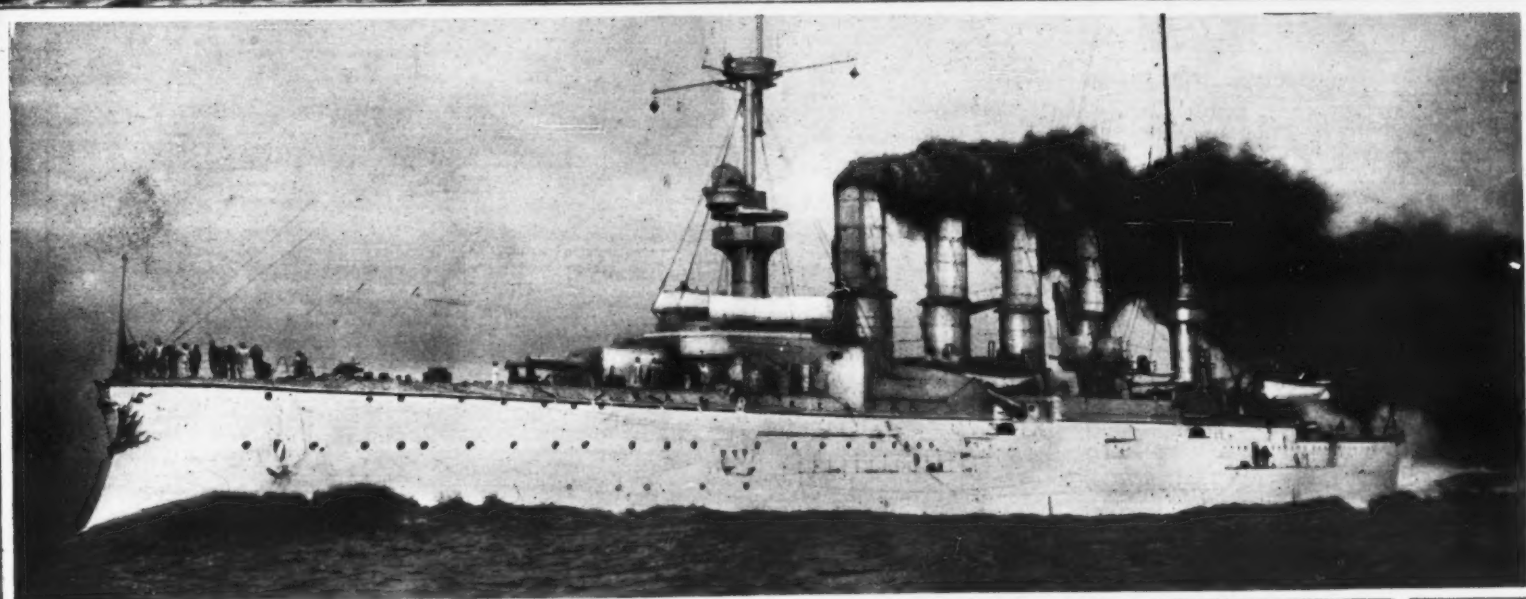
THE BATTLE CRUISER SEYDLITZ, OF 25,000 TONS, WHICH LED THE GERMAN FLEET WHEN IT STEAMED THROUGH THE TWO LINES OF ALLIED WARSHIPS THAT RECEIVED THE SURRENDER.



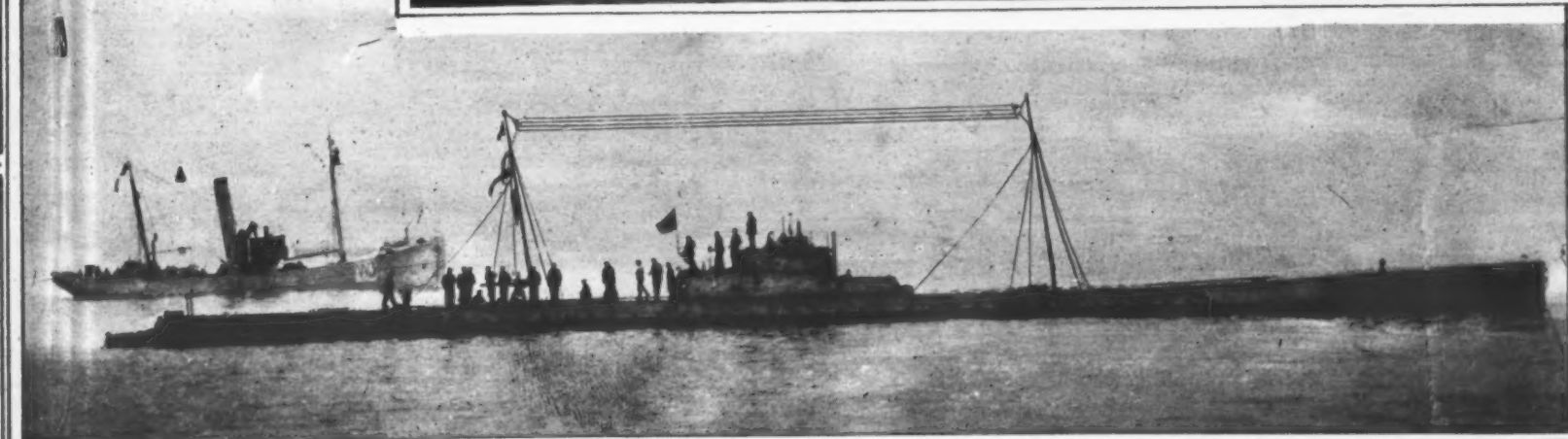
# THE SURRENDER ES NOV. 21, 1918



THE SURRENDERED  
GERMAN BATTLESHIP  
BAYERN  
OF 28,000 TONS.



THE LIGHT  
CRUISER BREMEN,  
ONE OF SIX  
OF SIMILAR TYPE  
YIELDED UP.



THE GERMAN  
SUBMARINE U-36,  
ONE OF THE  
LARGEST BUILT.



# Lille, France, Goes Mad With Joy When the British Troops March In

(BELOW) WHEN THE BRITISH ENTERED LILLE THEY WERE FAIRLY TORN FROM THEIR RANKS BY THE JUBILANT INHABITANTS AND CARRIED ABOUT IN TRIUMPH. THE PICTURE SHOWS TWO OF THE SOLDIERS WHO ARE BEING THUS BORNE ALOFT, WHILE FROM THE BALCONY ABOVE THE THROGS WAVE FLAGS AND THROW DOWN FLOWERS TO THE CROWDS BELOW.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



(BELOW) THE STREETS OF LILLE PACKED FROM CURB TO CURB WHILE THE INHABITANTS LISTEN TO THE MUSIC OF THE "MARSEILLAISE" PLAYED BY A BRITISH BAND IN THE GRAND PALACE. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN FOUR YEARS THAT THOSE MARTIAL STRAINS HAD BEEN FREELY PLAYED, HOW-EVER OFTEN THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN HUMMED IN SECRET.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



THE WILD REJOICING OF THE CITY OF LILLE AT ITS REDEMPTION FROM FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN RULE.

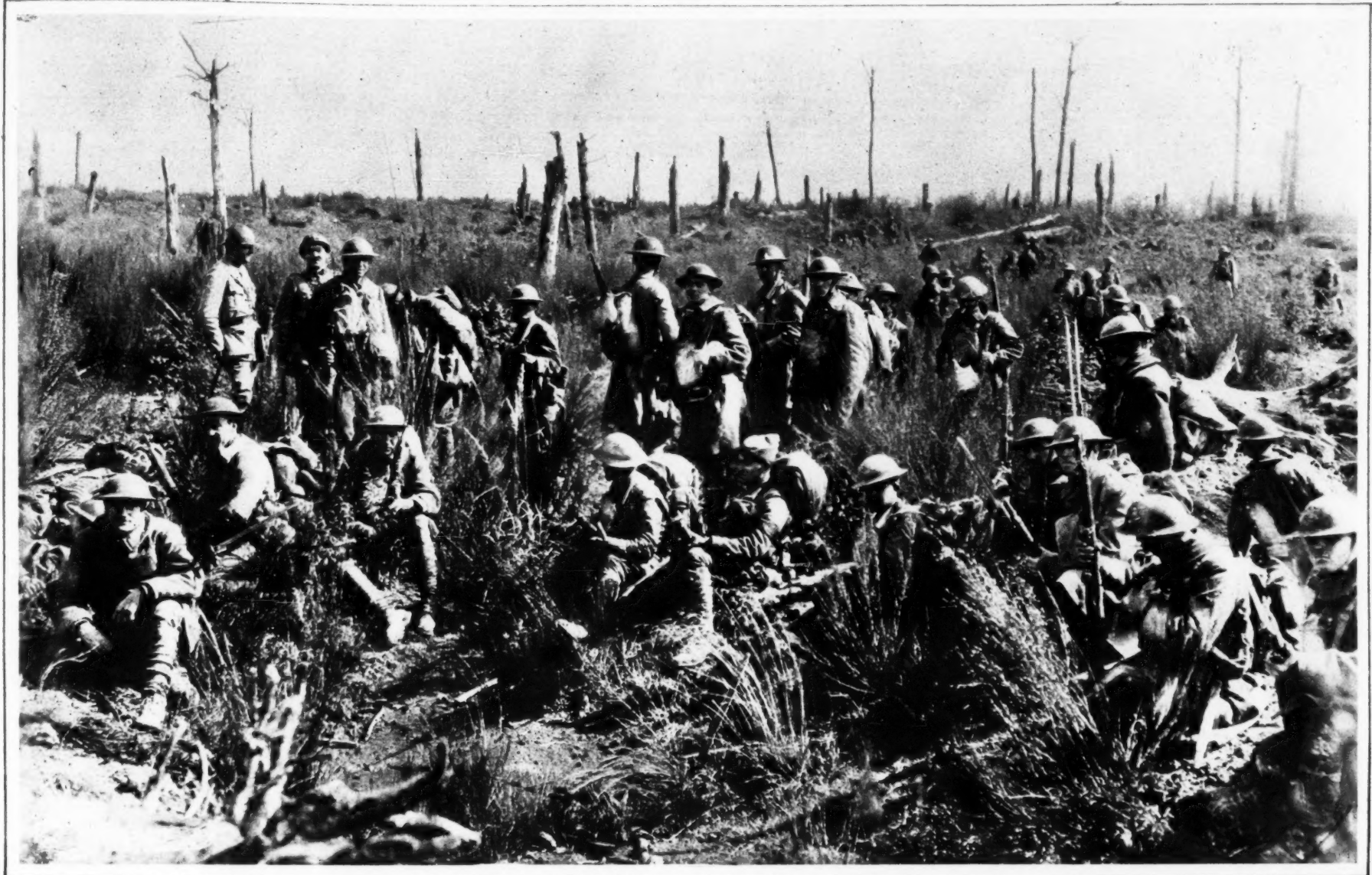
(© British Official Photo, from Feature Photo Service.)

LILLE is the most important town of Northern France. It was captured by the Germans when their first wave of invasion rolled over France, and remained in their possession until Oct. 18, 1918, when it was recaptured by British troops. The joy of the inhabitants when their deliverers poured into the town beggared description. Men and women were sobbing and laughing hysterically and the streets were filled all night long with singing and cheering throngs.





## American Soldiers in the Thick of the Fighting



COMPANY H, 2D BATTALION, WITH SERGEANT MAJOR C. H. GREENBERG IN CHARGE, HAS JUST FINISHED MOPPING UP SOME ENEMY TRENCHES THAT IT HAS CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE OF THE ARGONNE.

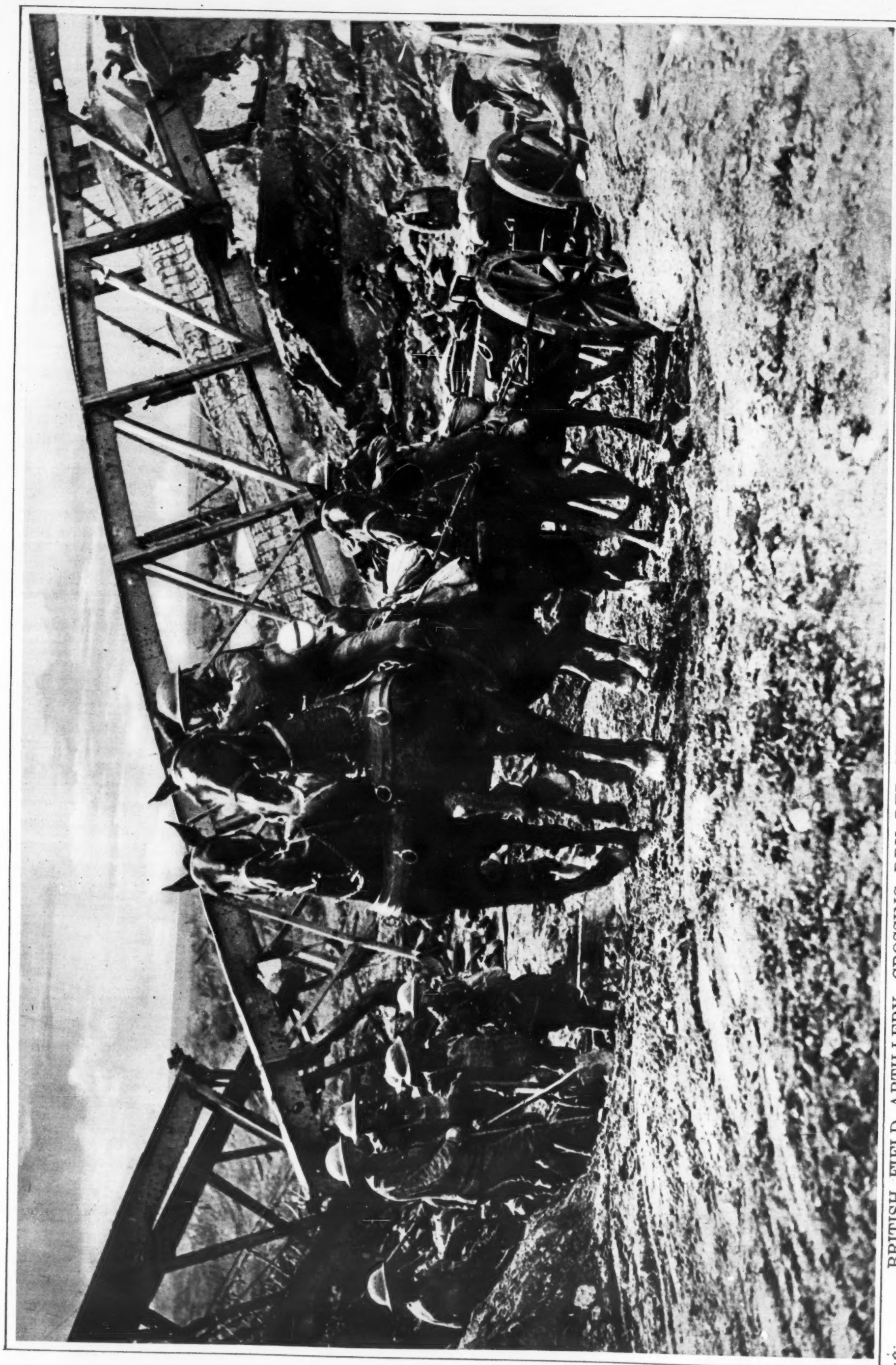
(Committee on Public Information, from the Gulliams Service.)



SLIGHTLY WOUNDED AMERICANS WHO ARE BEING LOOKED OVER BY THE DOCTORS AT A RED CROSS FIRST AID DRESSING STATION IN A TOWN ON THE MEUSE THAT THEY HAVE JUST SWEEPED CLEAR OF GERMANS.

(Committee on Public Information, from the Gulliams Service.)

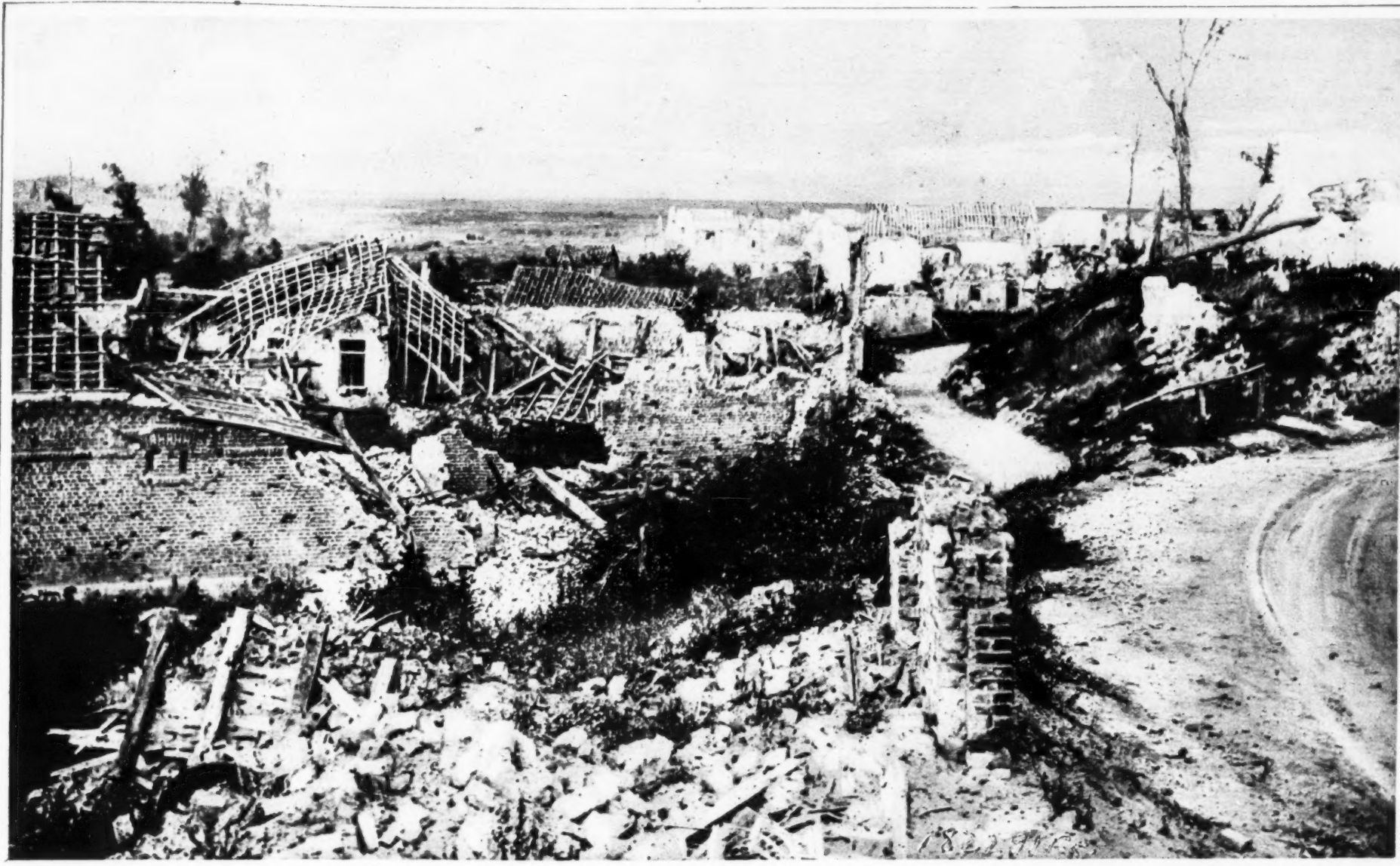




BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY CROSSING DRY BED OF CANAL BECAUSE BRIDGE HAD BEEN BLOWN UP BY GERMANS.  
*British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.*

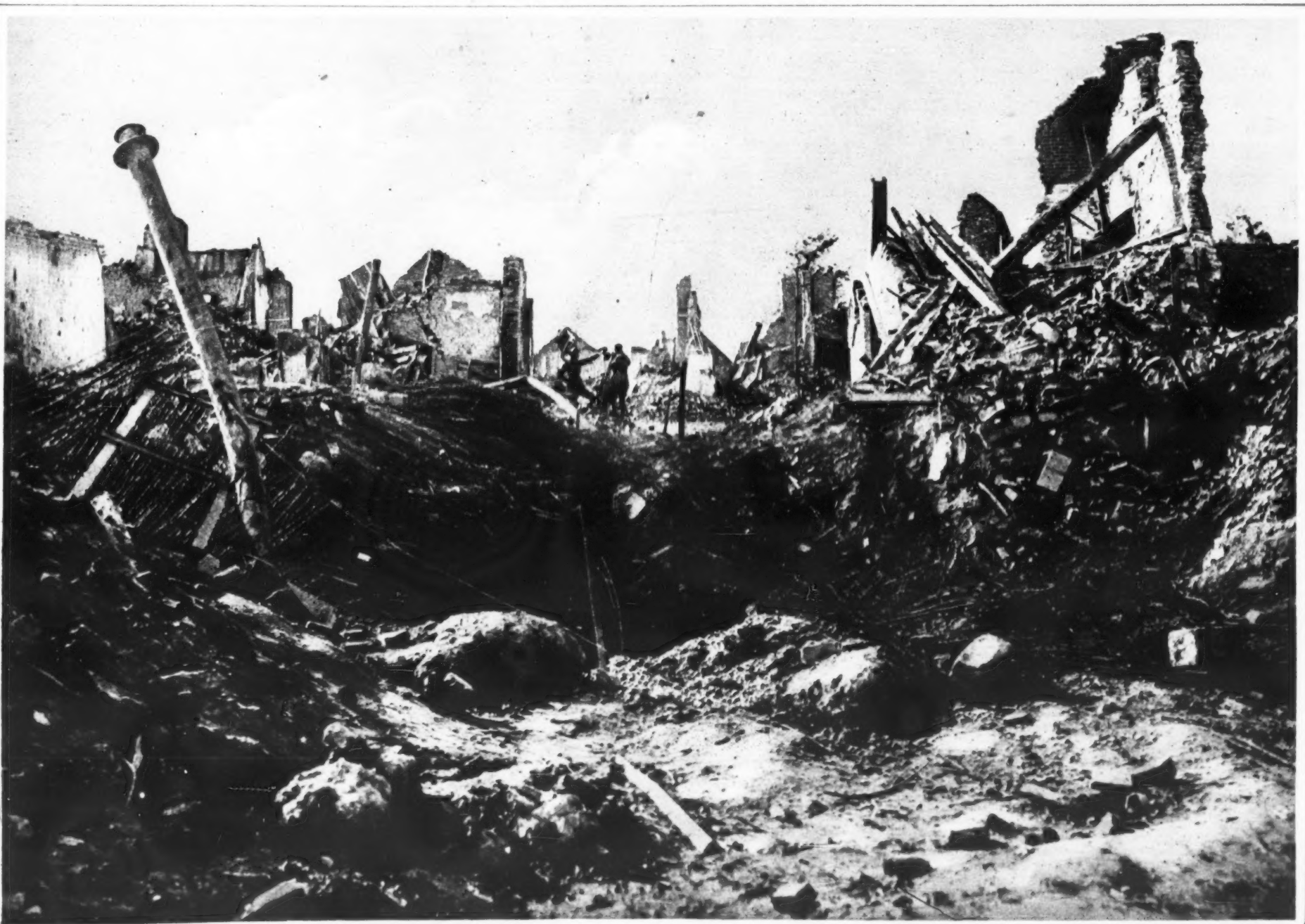


# Obstacles Created by the Germans to Hinder Pursuit



PRONVILLE, A FRENCH VILLAGE EAST OF THE FAMOUS HINDENBURG LINE, RECAPTURED BY THE BRITISH, WHO FOUND THAT IT WAS NOTHING BUT A MASS OF UTTER RUIN CAUSED CHIEFLY BY MINES.

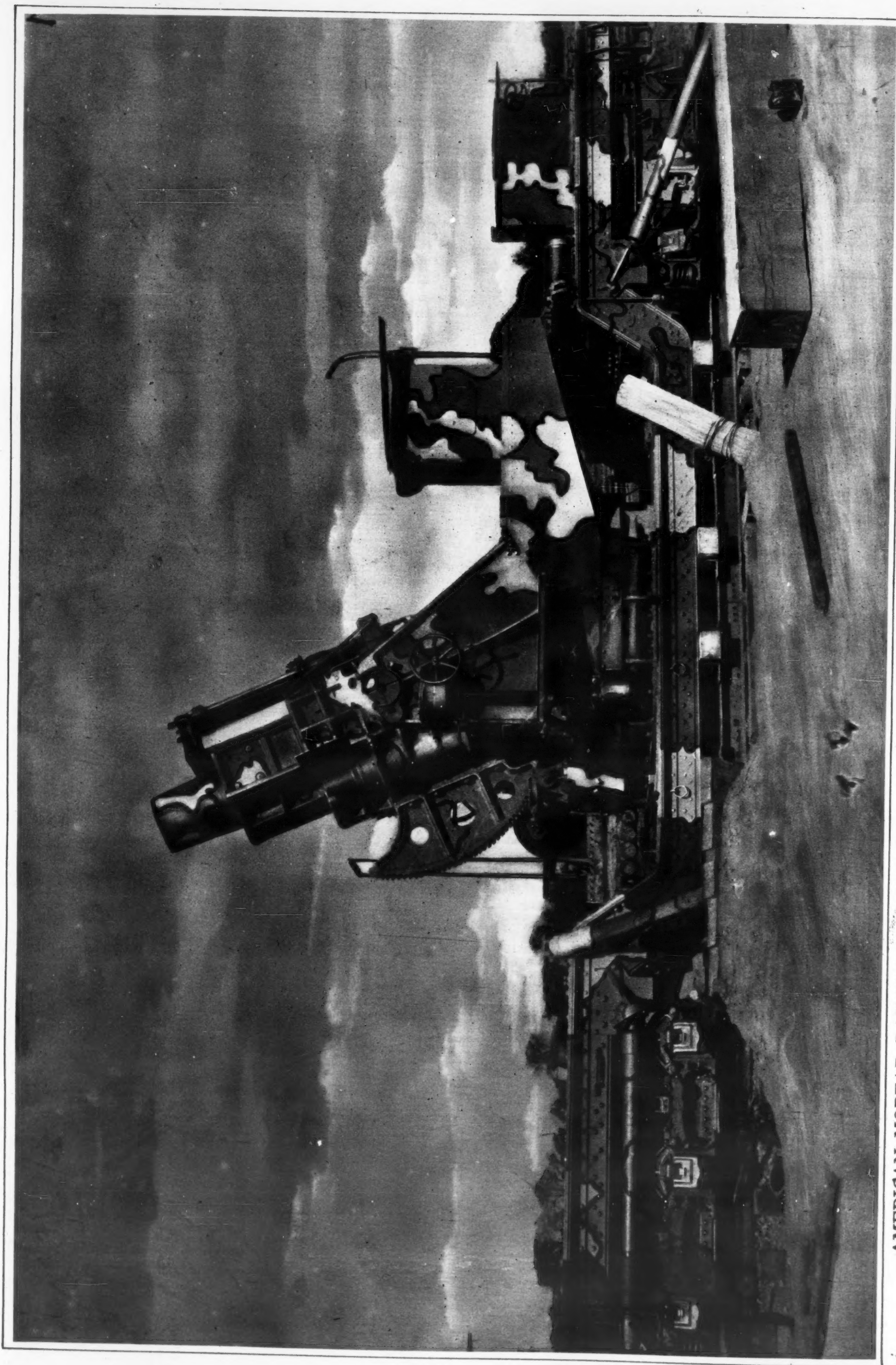
(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



A HUGE MINE CRATER IN THE MAIN STREET OF LA BASSEE, SO PLACED AS TO MAKE THE ROAD IMPASSABLE. IT WAS EXPLODED BY THE GERMANS JUST BEFORE THE BRITISH RECAPTURED THE TOWN.

(© British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)





AMERICAN MORTAR RAILWAY MOUNT USED TO DESTROY CONCRETE AND DEEP UNDERGROUND FORTIFICATIONS.  
(© Committee on Public Information, from Brown Bros.)

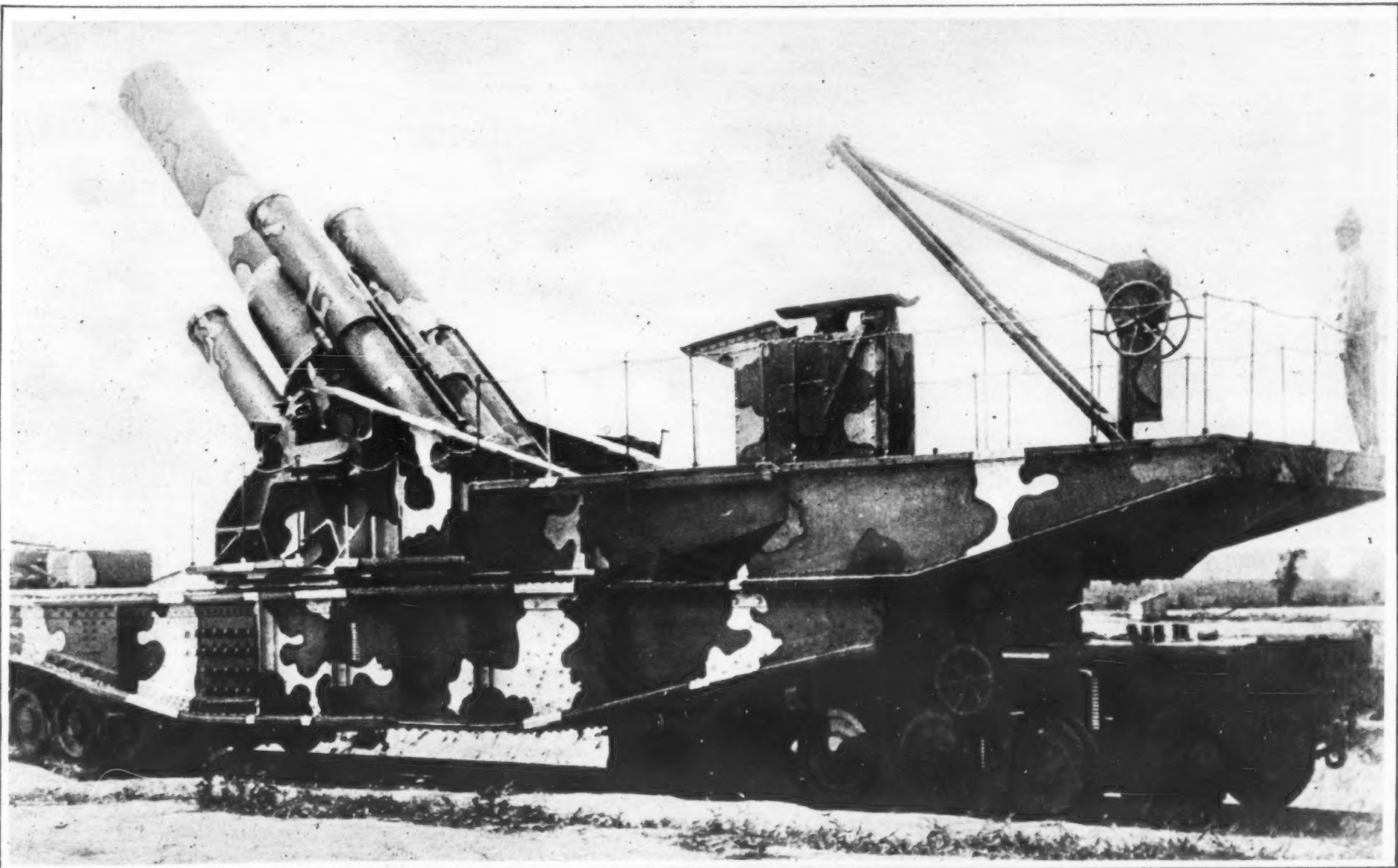


## Huge American Guns of Tremendous Range and Power



AN AMERICAN 14 INCH GUN, MANNED BY COAST ARTILLERYMEN, WHICH CREATED HAVOC IN THE GERMAN LINES NEAR MONTMEDY, TWENTY MILES DISTANT, DURING THE RECENT FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE REGION.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)



FIRING POSITION OF A HUGE 16 INCH AMERICAN HOWITZER RAILWAY MOUNT THAT CAN BE READILY TRANSPORTED TO ANY POINT OF THE BATTLE ZONE THAT CAN BE REACHED BY RAIL.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Western Newspaper Union.)



# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Lincoln D. Muri,  
Forsyth, Mont.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Franklyn J. Jackson,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



Private Henry F. Singer,  
Phila., Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Charles C. Ritcor,  
Leesburg, Va.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Arnold Botsford,  
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.,  
Killed in Action.



Corp. Arthur L. Garrity,  
Bradley Beach, N. J.,  
Died of Wounds.



Sergt. Vernon C. Parr,  
Norfolk, Va.,  
Died of Wounds.



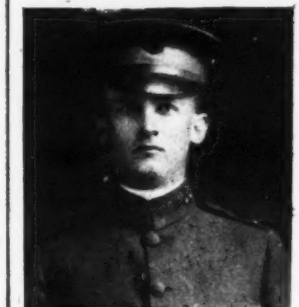
Corp. James F. Hagan,  
Washington, D. C.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Julius Goldstein,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



Corp. William J. Lutz,  
Birdsboro, Penn.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Henry T. Ross,  
Brunswick, Ga.,  
Killed in Action.



Private John A. Collins,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



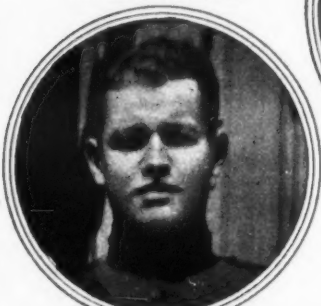
Lieut. Cyril Carder,  
Corning, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Edward F. Reutter,  
Jersey City, N. J.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. James E. Boteler,  
Remington, Va.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Stafford L. Brown,  
Newton Center, Mass.,  
Died Airplane Accident.



Sergt. William W. Wood,  
North Falmouth, Mass.,  
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Henry Hahney,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Adolph Buehl,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Ensign A. J. Bate, U. S. N.,  
New York City,  
Died in France.



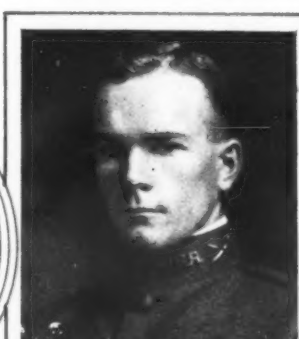
Corp. Paul R. Bayless,  
Findlay, Ohio,  
Killed in Action.



Lt. Oliver B. Cunningham,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. John D. Bruner,  
Ashford, Ala.,  
Killed in Action.



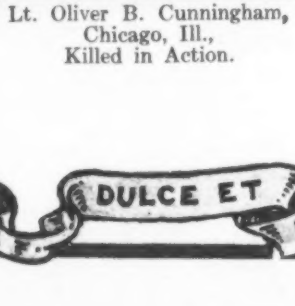
Lieut. Bascom L. Field,  
Greensboro, N. C.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Albert Greaves,  
Somerville, Mass.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. James R. Beasley,  
Hollywood, Va.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Frank E. Karnowsky,  
San Antonio, Texas,  
Died of Wounds.

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# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private John Paul Fedck  
Detroit, Mich.,  
Died of Wounds.



Sgt. Major Henry G. Bruce,  
Minneapolis, Minn.,  
Killed in Action.



Captain Otis H. King,  
Hudson, Wis.,  
Killed in Action.



Capt. Charles A. Learned,  
Detroit, Mich.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. George E. Mitchell,  
Lents, Oregon,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Edward B. Watson,  
Fallsington, Penn.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Lester Wallace Kearn  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. William J. Francis,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Private George Bauer,  
Keokuk, Iowa,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Louis F. Antozak,  
Detroit, Mich.,  
Killed in Action.



Capt. Harold C. Hoopes,  
Ipava, Ill.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Emile Blunski,  
Bernstadt, Ky.,  
Killed in Action.



Corp. Christopher Doughty,  
Fair Haven, N. J.,  
Killed in Action.



Capt. Merritt Udell Lamb,  
Rockford, Mich.,  
Killed in Action.



Capt. Joseph McConnell,  
Killed in Action.  
Phot by Bachrach, Boston.



Sergt. Edward F. Gries,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Lt. William C. Stevenson,  
Mt. Pleasant, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Gerold E. Dieterlen,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Edward C. Steckbauer,  
Oshkosh, Wis.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Walter Behler,  
Hamburg, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Major William J. Brand,  
Kansas City, Mo.,  
Killed in Action.



Private A. R. Minervini,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



Corp. George E. Brenner,  
Syracuse, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Hyman Freiberg,  
New York City,  
Killed in Action.



Capt. Lee C. Lewis,  
Olympia, Wash.,  
Died of Wounds.



Corp. George Quincy Rice,  
Quincy, Mich.,  
Died of Wounds.



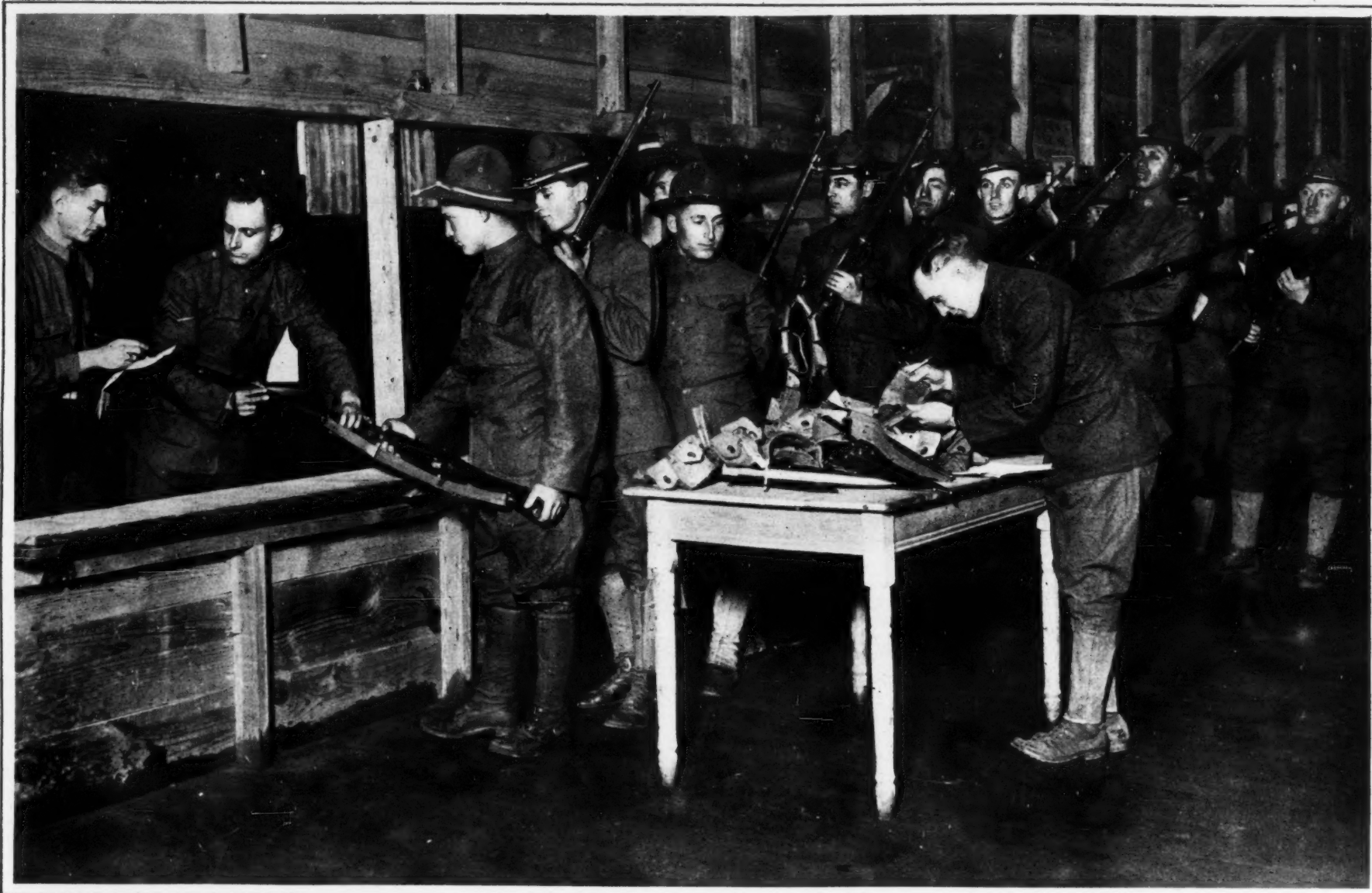
Corp. Joshua J. Hugg,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
Died of Wounds.

DULCE ET  
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# Men in Training Camps Returning to Civil Life



SOLDIERS BEING MUSTERED OUT AT CAMP DIX, N. J., NOW THAT THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE HAS PUT AN END TO HOSTILITIES. MEN TURNING IN THEIR GUNS.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN TRAINING AT CAMP DIX, N. J., RECEIVING THEIR HONORABLE DISCHARGE PAPERS AND PARTING FROM OFFICERS WITH FINAL SALUTE.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

While a short time since men were streaming into the training camps from all parts of the country, with the expectation of soon being transferred to the fighting line in France, the process is now being reversed. Few thought that hostilities would

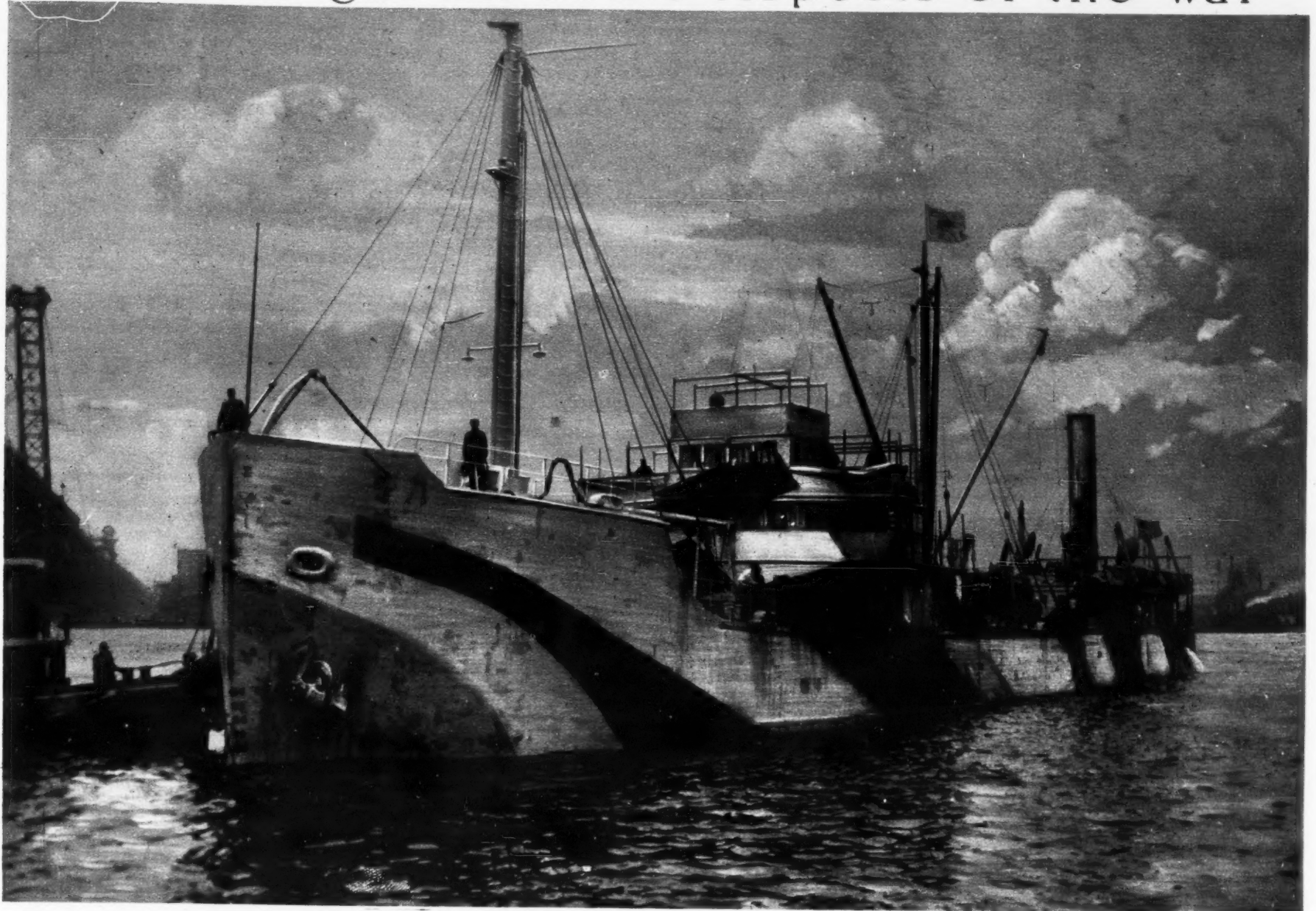
terminate so suddenly as they did when the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11 virtually put an end to the war. The problem of mobilization has now been replaced by one which, while more pleasant, is al-

most equally perplexing. It will require great care to turn millions of young men back into civil life so gradually and so wisely as to avoid serious injury to the business interests of the country. The de-

mobilization is now in progress, as shown above. Many young patriots will be disappointed because they have not seen actual fighting, but they are just as deserving of their country's gratitude as though they had fought in battle.



# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



The Concrete Ship, Faith, Which Has Silenced Doubters by Her Successful Trip from Cuba to New York. She Is 363 Feet Long, 44½ Feet Wide and Has a 40 Foot Depth. First Concrete Ship to Go Through the Panama Canal.  
(© International Film Service.)



Monument in St. Quentin, France, Despoiled of Its Metal Statues by the Germans.  
(© French Official Photo.)



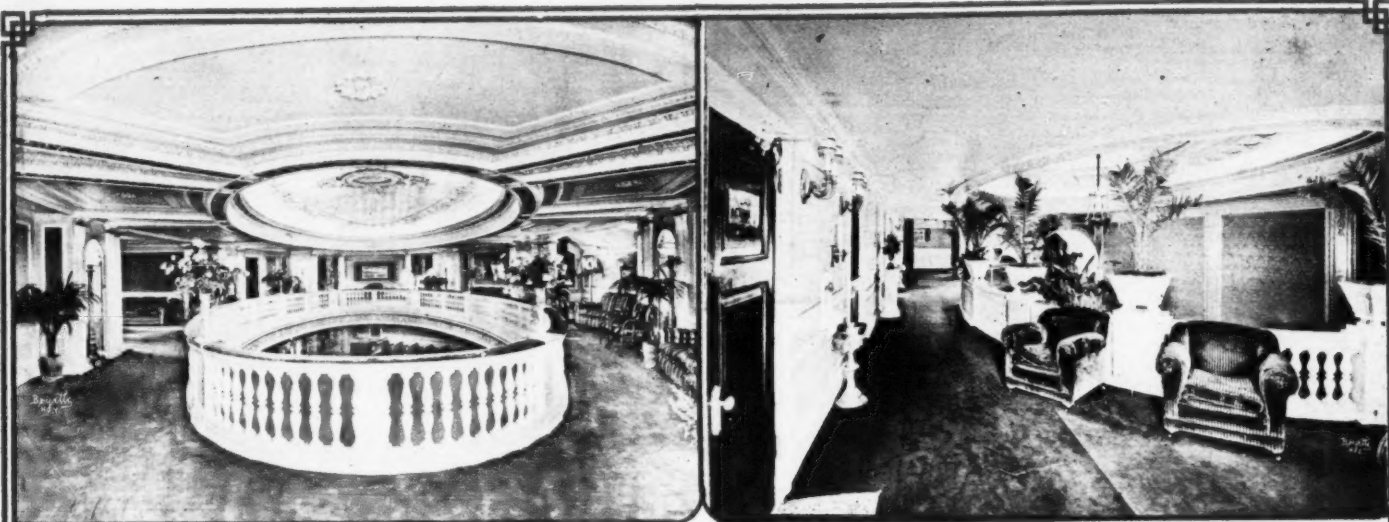
The Monument of 1557, in St. Quentin, Before the Figures Were Taken Away by the Invaders.

INSTANCES of looting by German troops in the occupied portions of France have been so common as almost to defy enumeration. Much of this has been private thefts by individual soldiers who have sent the stolen articles to their families at home. But a great deal of the spoliation has been done by the army command. Germany's known scarcity of metals has prompted the appropriation of locks, kitchen utensils and anything else that could be melted up in the Government foundries. Art and religion have also suffered. World famous statues have been carried away and churches have been stripped of roofs, bells, candlesticks and altar accessories.



Church Candlesticks Packed for Removal in Church at Cambrai, but Left Behind by Germans in Their Hurried Retreat.  
(© British Official Photo, from International Film Service.)





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